

PART III: ADMINISTRATION PROVISIONS

10 POWER CONFERRED FOR PURPOSES OF IMPLEMENTING THE STRATEGY

To achieve the purpose of the Strategy and to give effect to its objectives and means of achievement, the Management Agency will use the statutory powers listed in Table 2.

Authorised persons will exercise many of these powers on behalf of each Council. The Chief Executive as the Principal Officer of the Tasman District Council (the Management Agency) will appoint authorised persons and may delegate to any authorised person powers, subject to Sections 103 and 105 of the Act.

Authorised persons will have the power to request information from occupiers under Section 43 of the Biosecurity Act.

Table 2: Administrative Powers under the Act

Administrative Power	Reference in the Biosecurity Act	Level of Delegation
Liens	Section 129	Environment & Planning Subcommittee of Tasman District Council
Options for cost recovery	Section 135	
Failure to pay	Section 136	
Option to undertake a prosecution action	Section 154	
The appointment of authorised and accredited persons	Section 103(3) to (7)	The Chief Executive of the Tasman District Council
Delegation to accredited persons	Section 105	
Duty to provide information	Section 43	Authorised Person
Power to require assistance	Section 106	
Power of inspection	Sections 109 and 112	
Power to record information	Section 113	
General powers	Section 114	
Use of dogs and devices	Section 115	
Power to seize abandoned goods	Section 119	
Power to intercept baggage etc	Section 120	
Power to examine organisms	Section 121	
Other powers in respect of risk goods	Section 122	
Power to act on default	Section 128	
Declaration of restricted place	Section 130	
Declaration of controlled area	Section 131	

The Act describes offences in Section 154 and the corresponding penalties in Section 157. The offences that are most relevant to regional pest management strategies and the corresponding penalties that can be imposed by the Court are listed in Table 3.

Table 3: Offences and Penalties that Relate to Regional Pest Management Strategies

Offences under Section 154	Penalties under Section 157	
Every person commits an offence against this Act who:	An Individual	A Corporation
<p>(a) Threatens, assaults, or intentionally obstructs or hinders:</p> <p>(i) an inspector, authorised person, or accredited person; or</p> <p>(ii) an assistant of an inspector, authorised person, or accredited person;</p> <p>in the exercise or performance of a function, power or duty under this Act, the regulations, a pest management strategy, or a declaration of emergency under Section 144 of this Act.</p>	Either a term of imprisonment not exceeding 12 months, or a fine not exceeding \$50,000, or both.	A fine not exceeding \$100,000.
<p>(d) Without reasonable excuse, fails to comply with a reasonable direction given to that person in accordance with and for the purposes of this Act by an inspector or authorised person, or the assistant of an inspector or authorised person.</p>	Either a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months, a fine not exceeding \$50,000, or both.	A fine not exceeding \$100,000.
<p>(e) Without reasonable excuse, fails to comply with a reasonable requirement made of that person in accordance with and for the purposes of this Act by an inspector or authorised person, or the assistant of an inspector or authorised person.</p>	Either a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months, or a fine not exceeding \$50,000, or both.	A fine not exceeding \$100,000.
<p>(q) Without reasonable excuse, fails to comply with a strategy rule included in a national pest management strategy where that rule specifies that a breach of the rule creates an offence under this paragraph.</p>	A fine not exceeding \$5,000.	A fine not exceeding \$15,000.

10.1 Provision of Advice and Education

The Management Agency will provide advice and information to land occupiers and the wider community for the purposes of:

- (a) Enabling the public to recognise those organisms included in the Strategy or that may constitute a risk to the Tasman-Nelson region in the future.
- (b) Making people aware of the potential or actual adverse effects associated with pests.
- (c) Motivating people to take appropriate action. This may include destruction of the pest, or bringing it to the attention of Management Agency staff.
- (d) Making people aware of how their actions or inactions may increase the potential of a pest being introduced or spread throughout the Tasman-Nelson region.
- (e) Encouraging community-managed pest control initiatives.

Information will be disseminated using a range of available methods, including:

- (a) Responding to public inquiries, including the identification of pest plants, and requests for technical information on control of pests.
- (b) Personal visits associated with inspections, monitoring and general surveillance.
- (c) Presentations to stakeholder or interest groups.
- (d) Programmes designed to increase the awareness of occupiers with respect to their individual responsibilities under the Strategy.
- (e) Using displays at field days and shows such as Ecofest.

- (f) The publication and distribution of pamphlets and fact sheets on pest identification and control.
- (g) Public awareness campaigns.
- (h) Preparing features for, and placing advertisements in, the popular media.
- (i) Conducting practical on-location demonstrations of pest control techniques.
- (j) Encouragement for Landcare groups and community-managed pest control initiatives.
- (k) Compiling and providing land occupiers and interested groups with lists of people available to assist with pest control.

10.2 Monitoring and Inspections

The Management Agency will carry out surveillance to monitor the location, nature and extent of pest infestations to:

- (a) Establish whether, and to what degree, land occupiers are complying with the Strategy rules in Part II of the Strategy.
- (b) Establish the extent to which the objectives set out in Part II of the Strategy are being achieved.

10.2.1 Inspections

The Management Agency will inspect properties known or suspected to have pests, or after complaints are received, to assess land occupier compliance with the Strategy rules, or to ensure adequate control programmes are being undertaken.

The Management Agency will inspect plant nurseries and pet shops to ensure that pest plants or animals are not being offered for sale, propagated or bred.

Where an inspection reveals a small infestation and it can be destroyed at negligible cost, an authorised person will destroy the pests at no cost to the occupier. In the case of larger infestations, the occupier will be informed of their obligations to control the pest at their own cost. Advice on control methods will be provided at no cost.

10.2.2 Monitoring the Achievement of Strategy Objectives

The Management Agency will monitor the extent to which the objectives set out in Part II of the Strategy are being achieved by:

- (a) Annually mapping the location and where possible, the distribution and density of Total Control, Progressive Control, Containment and Regional Surveillance Pests.
- (b) Recording the number of public complaints pertaining to individual pests and instances of non-compliance with the Strategy rules.
- (c) Recording the number of public inquiries in relation to individual pests, including requests for information.
- (d) Annually surveying and mapping the release and distribution of biological control (biocontrol) agents.
- (e) Peer review the treatment and status of sites of high public value targeted for pest control on an annual basis.

10.3 Regulatory Management

10.3.1 Policy for Enforcement

In the event that a land occupier fails to comply with any requirement in any Strategy rule prescribed in Part II of the Strategy, an authorised person of the Management Agency will:

- (a) advise the land occupier of their non-compliance and direct them to take remedial action; and

- (b) follow up the initial inspection of the site to confirm that remedial action has been taken and/or identify any outstanding requirements.

In circumstances of continued non-compliance, the authorised person and/or the Management Agency may then utilise the enforcement provisions of the Biosecurity Act. The procedures to be followed are contained in the Biosecurity Field Procedures Manual.

10.3.2 Failure to Comply

Where a Notice of Direction has been given to an occupier under Section 122 of the Act, and the occupier has not complied, the Management Agency will consider enforcement action. Depending on the individual circumstances of the case, the Management Agency may undertake one or both enforcement options:

- (a) prosecute under Section 154 of the Act;
- (b) undertake default action under Section 128 of the Act. Default action involves the Management Agency undertaking the works or measures specified in a Notice of Direction and recovering the costs and expenses of that work from the occupier to whom the Notice was given.

10.3.3 Exemption Provisions

The Management Agency may, upon the written request of a land occupier, exempt any person from any requirement in any Strategy rule included in Part II of the Strategy.

Before granting an exemption under Section 80D of the Act, the Management Agency shall be satisfied that:

- (a) the requirements have been substantially complied with and that further compliance is unnecessary; or
- (b) the action taken or provision made in respect of the matter to which the requirement relates is as effective or more effective than actual compliance with the requirement; or

- (c) the prescribed requirements are clearly unreasonable or inappropriate in their particular case; or
- (d) events have occurred that make the prescribed requirements unreasonable or inappropriate in their particular case; and that the granting of the exemption will not significantly prejudice the attainment of the objectives of this Strategy.

On receipt of any request, the Management Agency will advise that person within 10 working days of its decision whether or not to exempt them from any requirement in any Strategy rule included in Part II of the Strategy.

Any exemption may be subject to conditions ensuring:

- (a) measures are taken to minimise any adverse and unintended effects of the pest; or
- (b) any beneficial effects associated with the pest are safeguarded or enhanced.

10.4 Integrated Management and Cross-Boundary Issues

The aim of integrated management is to promote the purpose of the Strategy (see Section 1.1 of the Strategy) by minimising the effects of cross-boundary issues and promoting complementary, efficient and effective pest management across the Tasman-Nelson region, and neighbouring regions.

Cross-boundary issues may exist in relation to pests in adjacent regions and other regions of New Zealand, in that the distribution of pests is rarely constrained by administrative boundaries. The following procedures will be used in relation to cross-boundary and integrated management issues:

- (a) Pursuant to Section 76(4) of the Act, to have regard to any national or regional pest management strategy concerning the same organism, any regulation, or any

regional policy statement or regional plan prepared under the Resource Management Act 1991.

- (b) Liaise as appropriate with Biosecurity New Zealand (within the Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry) over pest management issues that are best dealt with, or co-ordinated at, the national level.
- (c) Liaise with the Department of Conservation and other agencies over the implementation of pest management programmes to protect indigenous biodiversity.
- (d) Liaise with Marlborough District Council, West Coast Regional Council and Canterbury Regional Council on cross-boundary issues relating to pest management.
- (e) Liaise as appropriate with other regional councils on matters of pest management that are relevant to more than one region.
- (f) Advocate and encourage other authorities to adopt policies, practices or measures that will avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects associated with harmful organisms.
- (g) Make submissions in respect of documents prepared by other authorities.

Co-ordination with other pest management strategies will be achieved through a process based on consultation and communication between each council and other persons or organisations proposing strategies.

Any other strategy proposed by either Council will not be inconsistent with this Strategy.

10.5 Funding

10.5.1 Funding Rationale

The rationale underlying regional intervention in pest management is to facilitate effective and efficient control of pests that impose external and uncompensated costs on others.

The main funding principle underpinning the Strategy is that those who benefit from control, or those who contribute to the continuing or worsening of a pest problem, should be required to pay for control of those pests. In most cases, the primary exacerbator and beneficiary will be the occupier of affected land. Consequently, land occupiers will, in the first instance, fund the control of pests on their property. Appendix 1 identifies the main beneficiaries and exacerbators for each pest.

The Councils will use the general rate to fund a limited pest control programme at sites deemed to have high public value, and to fund biological control (biocontrol) methods. The general rate will also be used to fund the wider costs of administering and implementing the Strategy. This recognises that the benefits from this work accrue to unidentified land occupiers, and that the general community benefits from the natural and amenity values protected by pest control under the Strategy.

In addition to the above, the Councils will, as appropriate, recover direct costs from recalcitrant contributors to pest problems pursuant to Sections 128 or 135 of the Act.

10.5.2 Alternative to Funding

The alternative to funding regional intervention is to “do nothing”. The Councils are satisfied that regional intervention is necessary to protect individual and regional assets from external and uncompensated impacts and costs.

10.5.3 Strategy Costs

In the first year of the Strategy, the total cost to administer and implement the Strategy is \$425,000. The cost of the Strategy reflects a small increase in pest management

funding over previous years. The Councils expect that the annual costs of pest management will be similar for the duration of the Strategy.

The cost of administering and implementing the Strategy principally relate to:

- (a) the provision of advice, education, and assistance;
- (b) surveillance and monitoring;
- (c) enforcement of the Strategy’s rules;
- (d) undertaking biological control (biocontrol);
- (e) undertaking control work;
- (f) general administrative functions.

10.5.4 Funding Sources

The Councils have determined that administering and implementing the Strategy benefits land occupiers collectively and is a “public good” (that is, the Tasman-Nelson community generally benefits from the implementation of the Strategy). Therefore, to ensure equity and minimise transactional costs associated with collecting Strategy funds, the cost of implementing the Strategy will be recovered from land occupiers by the means and extent identified below.

General Rate

A proportion of the general rate levied on every separately rateable property in the Tasman-Nelson region under Section 33 of the Rating Powers Act 1988. The contribution of the Tasman District Council and Nelson City Council is determined by the estimated level of activity to be carried out in the administrative area of each Council. The general rate is levied on the basis of equalised capital values in Tasman District, and equalised land values in Nelson City.

Crown Contributions (awaiting confirmation)

The Crown is not automatically required by the Act to provide funds for regional pest management. However, Crown agencies that occupy Crown land such as the Department of Conservation and Land Information New Zealand have indicated they will continue to voluntarily comply with the Strategy. The Department of Conservation and Transit New Zealand have agreed in principle to contribute towards the cost of administering the Strategy.

Recovery of Direct Costs

The Management Agency will recover costs for a particular function or service under Section 135 of the Act. In the event that the Council incurs costs arising from a land occupier's failure to comply with a notice of direction, the Council will recover such costs under Section 128 of the Act. The amount of money recovered from direct charges is expected to be small.

Table 4: Indicative Costs and Sources of Funds

	2007/08 \$
Total Expenditure – Pest management	425,000
Less Revenue – Crown Agency Contributions	10,000
Net Cost of Service	414,000
Funded by:	
Tasman District general rate	312,000
Nelson City general rate	102,000
Total Funding	414,000
NB: Expenditure is estimated to increase by 3% annually for the duration of the Strategy.	

Note that revenue from Crown Agency contributions have not been advised for the term of this Strategy, as at February 2007.

10.5.5 Rating Provisions

Compensation

No compensation will be payable by the Councils for any claims brought, for any matters, as a result of the implementation of the Strategy.

In terms of Section 76(1)(n) of the Act, no compensation will be payable by the Councils in respect of losses incurred as a direct result of this Strategy's implementation. Notwithstanding this, in incidents where losses have been incurred by any person as a result of an Authorised Person's negligence or unreasonable action, the Councils will consider all means for resolving any disagreement, including the payment of compensation.

Administrative Problems or Costs

No unusual administrative problems or costs are expected in recovering the costs from any of the persons who are required to pay.

10.6 Review of the Management Agency and the Strategy

10.6.1 Operational Plan

Under Section 85(1)(a) of the Act, the Management Agency must prepare an Operational Plan (to be reviewed annually) within three months of the Strategy being approved.

As required under Section 85(1)(b) and (c) of the Act, the Operational Plan must be reviewed annually and a report prepared for the Councils on its implementation. Assessment of the performance of the Management Agency will be reported each year in the Annual Report for Pest Management. These reports are available to any member of the public, on request.

10.6.2 Review of the Strategy

A review of the Strategy will be carried out:

- (a) If and when new issues arise with respect to other harmful organisms, or if regional monitoring shows a significant change in an existing issue or shows that a review would otherwise be appropriate.
- (b) As required by the Act (Section 88), the Strategy will be reviewed no later than five years from the commencement of the Strategy. That review will include a review of the Strategy, as well as any minor changes made to the Strategy under Section 88A of the Act, and will involve renotifying a proposal in accordance with Section 78 of the Act for a Regional Pest Management Strategy.

11 DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

This section provides the meaning of various technical expressions and planning terms used in the Strategy. When an expression is followed by an asterisk (*), the meaning that follows is the meaning provided in Section 2 (the interpretation section) of the Biosecurity Act, or the Resource Management Act. The definition of terms in the Act is included for convenience, but the Acts should be consulted to ensure the definition is up-to-date.

Amenity Values – those natural or physical qualities and characteristics of an area that contribute to people’s appreciation of its pleasantness, aesthetic coherence, and cultural and recreational attributes.

Authorised Person* – a person for the time being appointed an authorised person under Section 103 of the Act.

Beneficiary – the receiver of benefits accruing from the implementation of a pest management measure, or the Strategy.

Biological Control (Biocontrol) – the introduction and establishment of living organisms that will prey on, or adversely affect a pest.

Biological Diversity (Biodiversity) – the variability among living organisms from all habitats including terrestrial, marine, and other aquatic habitats and the ecological systems of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.

Boundary Control Pests – pests of generally widespread distribution, where the goal is to control their spread onto land that is clear, or being cleared of the pest.

Containment Pests – pests that are abundant in a region, where the long-term goal is to prevent them from spreading to new areas or neighbouring properties.

Effect* – unless the context otherwise requires, the term “effect” includes:

- (a) any positive or adverse effect; and
- (b) any temporary or permanent effect; and
- (c) any past, present or future effect; and
- (d) any cumulative effect that arises over time or in combination with other effects; regardless of the scale, intensity, duration or frequency of the effect, and also includes:
- (e) any potential effects of high probability; and
- (f) any potential effect of low probability that has a high potential impact.

Environment* – includes:

- (a) ecosystems and their constituent parts, including people and communities; and
- (b) all natural and physical resources; and
- (c) amenity values; and
- (d) the social, economic, aesthetic, and cultural conditions that affect the matters stated in paragraphs (a) to (c) of this definition, or that are affected by those matters.

Eradicate – to totally eliminate a pest from New Zealand, or any region or part of that region.

Exacerbator – a person, who by their activities or inaction, contributes to the creation, continuance, or exacerbation of a pest management problem.

Exotic Plant – a plant that is not native to New Zealand. These may include introduced plants, which are species not native to New Zealand, but have been brought in by accident or design.

Feral Animal – a free-ranging animal living in a natural state.

Habitat – the place or type of site where an organism or population normally occurs.

Indigenous – a native plant or animal of New Zealand.

Infestation Curve – a curve that describes the way pests, in the absence of control, will increase in number and occupy available habitat over time.

Lake* – a body of fresh water that is entirely or nearly surrounded by land.

Land – includes land covered by water.

Management Agency – the department, authority, or body corporate specified in a pest management strategy as the agency given the task of implementing the strategy.

Means of Achievement – refers to the general management options or tactics by which the Councils will achieve an objective(s).

Monitor – to observe the occurrence or non-occurrence of a pest.

National Pest Plant Accord – a voluntary agreement between regional councils and Government departments with biosecurity responsibilities, in consultation with the Nursery & Garden Industry Association. Pest plants listed under the Accord have been declared unwanted organisms and this prevents their sale, propagation or distribution across the country.

Occupier* –:

- (a) in relation to any place physically occupied by any person, means that person; and
- (b) in relation to any other place, means the owner of the place; and
- (c) in relation to any place, includes any agent, employee, or other person acting or apparently acting in the general management or control of the place.

Operational Plan – plan prepared by the Management Agency under Section 85 of the Act.

Organism* –:

- (a) does not include a human being or a genetic structure derived from a human being;
- (b) includes a micro-organism;
- (c) subject to paragraph (a) of this definition, includes a genetic structure that is capable of replicating itself

(whether that structure comprises all or only part of an entity, and whether it comprises all or only part of the total genetic structure of an entity);

- (d) includes an entity (other than a human being) declared by the Governor-General by Order in Council to be an organism for the purposes of the Act;
- (e) includes a reproductive cell or developmental stage of an organism.

Person* – includes the Crown, a corporation sole, and a body of persons (whether corporate or unincorporated).

Pest* – an organism specified as a pest in a pest management strategy.

Pest Agent – any organism capable of:

- (a) helping the pest replicate, spread, or survive; or
- (b) interfering with the management of the pest.

Pest Management Strategy – a strategy approved under Part V of the Act for the management or eradication of a particular pest or pests.

Plant – any plant, tree, shrub, herb, flower, nursery stock, culture, vegetable, or other vegetation; and also includes any fruit, seed, spore and portion or product of any plant; and also includes all aquatic plants.

Principal Officer* – the principal administrative officer of a regional council and:

- (a) in relation to a regional council, means the principal officer of that council; and
- (b) in relation to a region, means the principal officer of the region's regional council; and includes an acting principal officer.

Progressive Control Pests – pests of limited distribution, where eradication is unlikely because of the biological characteristic of the pest plant, such as long seed viability, but it is still feasible to reduce the distribution and density of the pest.

Regional Surveillance Pests – pests with limited distribution, which have been designated as pests because they represent an actual or potential threat to the region. There is no Strategy rule requiring the land occupier to undertake control, but their distribution and impact will be monitored and voluntary control will be promoted.

River* – a continually or intermittently flowing body of fresh water, and includes a stream and modified watercourse, but does not include any artificial watercourse (including an irrigation canal, water supply race, canal for the supply of water for electricity power generation and farm drainage canal).

Taonga – treasure, property; taonga are prized and protected as sacred possessions of the tribe. The term carries a deep spiritual meaning and taonga may be things that cannot be seen or touched.

Taonga Raranga* – plants that produce material highly prized for use in weaving (such as pingao or flax).

Total Control Pests – pests of limited distribution in part or all of a region, where eradication is considered possible if a suitable and sustained management programme is implemented.

Unitary Authority* – a territorial authority that, by virtue of Section 37N(1) of the Local Government Act 1974, has the functions, duties and powers of a regional council in respect of a region under its control.

Unwanted Organism* – any organism that a chief technical officer believes is capable or potentially capable of causing unwanted harm to any natural and physical resources or human health.

Waahi Tapu – sacred site. These are defined locally by the hapu and iwi, which are the kaitiaki for the waahi tapu.

Water* –:

- (a) Means water in all its physical forms whether flowing or not and whether over or under ground;
- (b) Includes fresh water, coastal water and geothermal water;
- (c) Does not include water in any form while in any pipe, tank or cistern.

Water Body* – fresh water or geothermal water in a river, lake, stream, pond, wetland, or aquifer, or any part thereof, that is not located within the coastal marine area.

Wetland* – includes permanently or intermittently wet areas, shallow water, and land water margins that support a natural ecosystem of plants and animals that are adapted to wet conditions.

REFERENCES

Biosecurity Act 1993.

Biosecurity Generic Guidelines Group: *A Guide to Reviewing Regional Pest Management Strategies* (December 2005).

Department of Conservation: *Invasive Weed Management Strategy, Nelson/Marlborough Conservancy* (1999).

Esler, A E; Leifiting, L W; Champion, P D: *Biological Success and Weediness of the Noxious Plants of New Zealand*, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (April 1993).

Marlborough District Council: *Review of the Regional Pest Management Strategy for Marlborough* (March 2006).

Tasman District Council and Nelson City Council: *Regional Pest Management Strategy* (July 2001).

APPENDIX 1: PROBLEMS CAUSED AND PARTIES AFFECTED BY PESTS

Pest	Potential and Actual Adverse Effects	Beneficiary of Control Action/ Exacerbator of Pest Problem	Beneficiary		Exacerbator	
			Minor	Major	Minor	Major
Total Control Pests						
African Feather Grass	Diminished pasture and livestock production.	Occupier		#		#
		Dairy, meat and wool sectors	#			
		Recreationalists	#			
		Conservation	#			
Bathurst Bur	Diminished pasture and livestock production.	Occupier		#		#
		Meat and wool sectors	#		#	
Boxthorn	Displaces pasture and native species in coastal areas, and impedes access.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Recreationalists	#			
		Occupier		#		#
Cathedral Bells	Suppresses native regeneration.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Recreationalists	#			
		Occupier	#			#
Climbing Spindleberry	Smothers native vegetation.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Recreationalists	#			
		Occupier	#			#
Egeria	Suppresses other aquatic species. Impedes recreation activities, and water supplies.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Recreationalists		#		#
		Occupier	#			#
Entire Marshwort	Suppresses other aquatic species.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Recreationalists		#		#
		Occupier	#			#
Hornwort	Suppresses other aquatic species. Impedes recreation activities, and water supplies.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Recreationalists		#		#
		Occupier	#			#
Madeira Vine	Suppresses native vegetation.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Recreationalists	#			
		Occupier	#			#
Phragmites	Blocks waterways, causing drainage problems	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Dairy, meat and wool sectors		#		
		Occupier	#			#

Pest	Potential and Actual Adverse Effects	Beneficiary of Control Action/ Exacerbator of Pest Problem	Beneficiary		Exacerbator	
			Minor	Major	Minor	Major
Saffron Thistle	Diminished pasture and livestock production.	Dairy, meat and wool sectors		#		
		Regional community	#			
		Occupier		#		#
Senegal Tea	Smothers other aquatic plants.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Recreationalists	#			#
		Occupier	#			#
Spartina	Restricts bird and flatfish habitat.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Recreationalists	#			
		Occupier	#			#
Progressive Control Pests						
Banana Passion Vine	Smothers native and exotic trees and shrubs	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Recreationalists	#			
		Occupier	#			#
Boneseed	Smothering of native plants in coastal areas.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Recreationalists	#			
		Occupier	#			#
Chinese Pennisetum	Diminished pasture and livestock production.	Occupier		#		#
		Regional community	#			
		Dairy, meat and wool sectors		#		
Gambusia	Loss of native fish and other aquatic organisms.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community	#			
		Recreationalists		#		
		Occupier	#		#	
Koi Carp	Loss of native biodiversity, destruction of aquatic habitat.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community	#			
		Recreationalists		#		
		Occupier	#		#	
Nassella Tussock	Diminished pasture production and livestock performance.	Occupier		#		#
		Dairy, meat and wool sectors		#		
		Regional community	#			
Old Man's Beard	Smothers native vegetation.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Recreationalists	#			
		Occupier	#			#
Perch	Threat to native aquatic fauna and to trout fisheries	Conservation		#		
		Regional community	#			
		Recreationalists		#		
		Occupier	#		#	

Pest	Potential and Actual Adverse Effects	Beneficiary of Control Action/ Exacerbator of Pest Problem	Beneficiary		Exacerbator	
			Minor	Major	Minor	Major
Purple Loosestrife	Invades wetlands and adjoining riparian area.	Conservation		#		
		Occupier	#			#
		Regional community		#		
Reed Canary Grass	Smothers other riparian vegetation, impedes access, causes silt accumulation and flooding, degrades aquatic habitat.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Recreationalists		#		#
		Occupier	#			#
		Infra-structure user/provider		#		#
Reed Sweet Grass	Smothers other riparian vegetation, impedes access, causes silt accumulation and flooding, degrades aquatic habitat; livestock poisoning.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Recreationalists		#		#
		Occupier	#			#
Rooks	Damage agricultural crops.	Occupier		#	#	
		Regional community	#			
		Pastoral sector	#			
		Conservation		#		
Rudd	Loss of native fish; competition for food.	Regional community	#			
		Recreationalists		#		
		Occupier	#		#	
		Conservation		#		
Tench	Threat to native aquatic fauna and to water clarity.	Regional community	#			
		Recreationalists		#		
		Occupier	#		#	
		Conservation		#		
Variegated Thistle	Diminished pasture and livestock production.	Occupier		#		#
		Dairy, meat and wool sectors		#		
		Regional community	#			
White-edged Nightshade	Displaces pasture and native vegetation. Impedes access.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community	#			
		Recreationalists	#			
		Occupier	#			#
Wild Ginger	Smothers other ground cover plants and prevents regeneration.	Dairy, meat and wool sectors		#		
		Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Recreationalists	#			
		Occupier	#			#

Pest	Potential and Actual Adverse Effects	Beneficiary of Control Action/ Exacerbator of Pest Problem	Beneficiary		Exacerbator	
			Minor	Major	Minor	Major
Containment Pests						
Argentine Ants	Invade houses, gardens, crops, buildings and shrublands. Protect aphids and scale insects in crops. Forage for food.	Conservation		#		
		Horticultural sector		#		
		Recreationalists		#		
		Occupier		#		#
Australian Magpie	Displace other birds.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Occupier	#		#	
Broom	Diminished pasture and livestock production, and smothers low shrublands.	Neighbouring occupier		#		
		Conservation		#		
		Dairy, meat and wool sectors	#			
		Occupier		#		#
Brushtail Possum	Cause canopy defoliation, damage pine trees, and spread bovine tuberculosis.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Occupier		#	#	
		Forestry sector		#		
		Pastoral sector		#		
Darwin's Ants	Invade houses, gardens, crops, buildings and shrublands. Protect aphids and scale insects in crops. Forage for food.	Conservation		#		
		Horticultural sector		#		
		Recreationalists		#		
		Occupier		#		#
Feral Cats	A major predator of native birds and animals. Spread bovine tuberculosis and other diseases.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Occupier	#		#	
		Pastoral sector	#			
Feral Rabbits and Hares	Damage crops, pasture and pine trees.	Occupier		#		#
		Dairy, meat and wool sectors	#			
		Forestry and horticultural sectors	#			
Gorse	Diminished pasture and livestock production, smothers low shrublands, and impedes access.	Conservation	#			
		Neighbouring occupier		#		
		Dairy, meat and wool sectors	#			
		Occupier		#		#
Mustelids (Stoats, Weasels and Ferrets)	A major predator of native fauna. Spread bovine tuberculosis.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Occupier		#		#
		Pastoral sector		#		
Purple Pampas	Smothers young pine trees and native vegetation.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Recreationalists	#			
		Occupier	#			#
		Forestry sector		#		

Pest	Potential and Actual Adverse Effects	Beneficiary of Control Action/ Exacerbator of Pest Problem	Beneficiary		Exacerbator	
			Minor	Major	Minor	Major
Boundary Control Pests						
Blackberry	Diminished pasture and livestock production.	Occupier		#		#
		Neighbouring occupier		#		
		Recreationalists		#		
		Dairy, meat and wool sectors	#			
Buddleia	Suppresses young pines and native vegetation.	Occupier		#		#
		Forestry sector		#		
		Conservation		#		
Codling Moth, Black Spot, and Powdery Mildew	Diminishes pipfruit production.	Occupier				#
		Neighbouring occupier (pipfruit grower)		#		
		Pipfruit industry	#			
Fireblight	Diminishes pipfruit production and restricts market access.	Occupier			#	
		Neighbouring occupier (pipfruit grower)		#		
		Pipfruit industry	#			
Nodding Thistle	Diminishes pasture and livestock production.	Occupier		#		#
		Neighbouring occupier		#		
		Dairy, meat and wool sectors	#			
Ragwort	Diminishes pasture and livestock production.	Occupier		#		#
		Neighbouring occupier		#		
		Dairy, meat and wool sectors	#			
Regional Surveillance Pests						
Parrot's Feather	Forms mats that impede water movement.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Recreationalists		#		
		Occupier		#		#
Pinus contorta	Invades tussock grasslands and shrublands and smothers native vegetation.	Conservation		#		
		Occupier				#
		Neighbouring occupier		#		
		Recreationalists		#		
		Regional community	#			
Undaria	Smothers rocky coastal habitat.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Recreationalists	#			
		Vessel owners				#
Yellow Flag	Smothers riparian vegetation, impedes access, degrades aquatic habitat	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Recreationalists		#		#
		Occupier	#			#

APPENDIX 2: PESTS DECLARED TO BE UNWANTED ORGANISMS

An “unwanted organism” is defined in the Biosecurity Act 1993 as any organism that a Chief Technical Officer within the Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry (MAF) believes is capable of causing unwanted harm to any natural and physical resources or human health. It also includes any new organism the Environmental Risk Management Authority (ERMA) has declined approval to import, or any organism specified in the Second Schedule of the Hazardous Substances & New Organisms Act 1996.

While MAF has no obligation to act against an unwanted organism simply because it has that status, it must be satisfied that goods or organisms given biosecurity clearance show no signs of harbouring unwanted organisms.

MAF keeps a register of all unwanted organisms and a copy is available on the MAF website at the following address:

*[http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/pests-diseases/
registers-lists/unwanted-organisms/](http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/pests-diseases/registers-lists/unwanted-organisms/)*

The website includes a facility for searching the register, but requires some prior understanding.

APPENDIX 3: PEST PLANTS LISTED IN THE NATIONAL PEST PLANT ACCORD

The National Pest Plant Accord (the Accord) is a co-operative agreement between regional councils and Government departments with biosecurity responsibilities (primarily the Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry and the Department of Conservation), in consultation with the Nursery & Garden Industry Association. All pest plants listed under the Accord have been declared unwanted organisms under the Biosecurity Act 1993 (see Appendix 2). This prevents their sale, propagation or distribution across the country. Regional councils undertake surveillance and enforcement to prevent the commercial sale and/or distribution of these plants. Members of the Nursery & Garden Industry Association undertake not to knowingly sell, propagate or distribute these plants. The present Accord list was published in 2006 and will be updated as necessary. Further information can be found on the Biosecurity New Zealand website at:

<http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/pests-diseases/plants/plant-list.htm>

The 2006 Accord Plant List

Scientific and Common Name/s

- Acmena smithii* – Monkey apple
Ailanthus altissima – Tree of heaven, Tree from hell, Lacquer tree, Copal tree, Varnish tree, Ailanthus, Rotting carrion tree, Baked sewage tree, Kerosene tree
Alternanthera philoxeroides – Alligator weed, alligatorweed, pigweed
Anredera cordifolia – Madeira vine, Mignonette vine
Araujia sericifera – Moth Plant, cruel plant, white bladder flower
Arundo donax – Giant reed, arundo grass
Asparagus asparagoides – Smilax, Bridal creeper
Asparagus densiflorus – bushy asparagus, fern asparagus, emerald feather, Sprenger fern, Sprenger's asparagus, foxtail fern, possum tail
Asparagus scandens – Climbing asparagus
Berberis darwinii – Darwin's barberry
Bryonia cretica – White bryonia
Calluna vulgaris (excluding double flowered cultivars) – Heather, ling
Cardiospermum grandiflorum – Balloon vine
Cardiospermum halicacabum – Balloon vine
Carpobrotus edulis and hybrids – iceplant
Celastrus orbiculatus – Climbing spindle berry, Oriental bittersweet
Ceratophyllum demersum – Hornwort, coontail
Cestrum parqui – Green cestrum
Chrysanthemoides monilifera – Boneseed
Clematis vitalba – Old man's beard
Cobaea scandens – Cathedral bells
Cortaderia jubata – Purple pampas grass
Cortaderia selloana – Pampas grass
Cotoneaster simonsii – Khasia berry
Crassula multicava – pitted crassula, fairy crassula
Dipogon lignosus – Mile-a-minute
Drosera capensis – Cape sundew
Ecchymocarpus scaber – Chilean glory creeper, Chilean glory vine, glory vine, Chilean glory flower
Egeria densa – Egeria, Oxygen weed, Brazilian elodea
Ehrharta villosa – Pyp grass
Eichhornia crassipes – Water hyacinth
Eomecon chionantha – Snow poppy, poppy of the dawn, Chinese bloodroot
All species in *Equisetum* genus – Horsetail
Eragrostis curvula – African love grass
Erigeron karvinskianus – Mexican daisy
Euonymus japonicus – Japanese spindle tree
Ficus rubiginosa –
Fuchsia boliviana –
Galeobdolon luteum – aluminium plant, artillery plant
Gunnera tinctoria – Chilean rhubarb
Gymnocoronis spilanthoides – Senegal tea, temple plant, costata
Hedychium flavescens – Yellow ginger
Hedychium gardnerianum – Kahili ginger
Heracleum mantegazzianum – Giant hogweed, Cartwheel flower, Wild parsnip, Wild rhubarb
All species in *Hieracium* genus – hawkweed
Homalanthus populifolius – Queensland poplar, bleeding heart tree, poplar leaved omalanthus
Homeria collina – Cape tulip
Houttuynia cordata – Chameleon plant

Hydrilla verticillata – Hydrilla
Hydrocleys nymphoides – Water poppy
Hypericum androsaemum – tutsan, sweet amber
Ipomoea indica – Blue morning glory
Iris pseudacorus – Yellow flag, yellow flag iris
Jasminum humile – Italian jasmine, yellow jasmine, Italian yellow jasmine, yellow bush jasmine
Lagarosiphon major – Lagarosiphon, Oxygen weed
Lantana camara – Lantana
Ligustrum lucidum – tree privet
Lonicera japonica – Japanese honeysuckle
Ludwigia peploides – Primrose willow, floating primrose willow, water primrose
Lythrum salicaria – Purple loosestrife
Macfadyena unguis-cati – Cat's claw creeper, cat's claw vine, cat's claw ivy, yellow trumpet vine
Menyanthes trifoliata – Bogbean
Myoporum insulare and *hybrids* – Tasmanian ngaio
Myrica faya – Fire tree, Candle-berry myrtle
Myricaria germanica – false tamarisk
Myriophyllum aquaticum – Parrot's feather, thread of life, Brazilian watermilfoil
 All species in *Nassella* genus
Nephrolepis cordifolia – Tuber ladder fern
Nuphar lutea – Yellow water lily, spatterdock, cow lily, brandybottle
Nymphaea mexicana – Mexican waterlily, banana waterlily
Nymphoides geminata – Marshwort, Entire marshwort
Nymphoides peltata – Fringed water lily
Ochna serrulata – mickey mouse plant
Osmunda regalis – Royal fern
Panicum maximum – Guinea grass, green panic, buffalo grass
Passiflora caerulea – blue passionflower
Passiflora tarminiana – Northern banana passionfruit
Passiflora tripartita – Banana passionfruit
 All species in *Pennisetum* genus (excluding *P. clandestinum* and *P. glaucum*) – (excluding kikuyu grass and pearl millet)
Phragmites australis – Phragmites
Pinus contorta – Lodgepole pine
Pistia stratiotes – Water lettuce
Pittosporum undulatum – Australian cheesewood, Victorian box, mock orange, sweet pittosporum, New Zealand daphne, Victorian laurel, orange pittosporum, wild coffee, Australiese kasuur, soet pittosporum
Plectranthus ciliatus – Plectranthus, Blue spur flower
Polygala myrtifolia (excluding *Grandiflora*) – Sweet pea shrub, sweet pea bush, myrtle-leaf milkwort
Potamogeton perfoliatus – Clasped pondweed
Pyracantha angustifolia – Firethorn, orange firethorn, yellow firethorn
Reynoutria japonica – Asiatic knotweed, German sausage, Japanese knotweed, Mexican bamboo
Reynoutria japonica x sachalinensis
Reynoutria sachalinensis – Giant knotweed
Rhamnus alaternus – Evergreen buckthorn
Sagittaria montevidensis – Arrowhead, sagittaria, Californian arrowhead
Sagittaria platyphylla – Sagittaria, delta arrowhead
Sagittaria sagittifolia – Arrowhead
Salix cinerea – Grey willow, pussy willow, grey sallow
Salix fragilis – Crack willow
Salvinia molesta – Salvinia, Kariba weed
Schinus terebinthifolius – Christmas berry, Brazilian pepper tree
Schoenoplectus californicus – Californian bulrush
Selaginella kraussiana – Selaginella, African club moss
Solanum marginatum – White-edged nightshade
Solanum mauritanium – Wild tobacco tree, tobacco nightshade, woolly nightshade, tobacco weed, kerosene plant, flannel plant
Tradescantia fluminensis – Wandering Jew
Tropaeolum speciosum – Chilean flame creeper
Tussilago farfara – Coltsfoot
Typha latifolia – Great reedmace, cumbungi, common cattail
Utricularia arenaria
Utricularia gibba – bladderwort, humped bladderwort
Utricularia livida
Utricularia sandersonii
Vallisneria gigantea – Eelgrass
Vallisneria spiralis – Eelgrass
Zantedeschia – green goddess
Zizania latifolia – Manchurian wild rice, Manchurian ricegrass

APPENDIX 4: LIST OF NOTIFIABLE ORGANISMS (PLANTS) AND PESTS TO BE MANAGED UNDER MAF-LED PROGRAMMES

Notifiable organisms are those that people are required to report to Biosecurity New Zealand, or the Management Agency. There are currently 27 invasive plants on the Notifiable Organisms list, along with lists of other organisms that cause serious harm to natural or physical resources or human health. They are also classified as unwanted organisms, allowing them to be controlled under the provisions of the Biosecurity Act.

Further information can be found on the Biosecurity New Zealand website:

<http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/node/7254>

<http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/pest-and-disease-response/pests-and-diseases-watchlist/>

<http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/publications/biosecurity-magazine/biosecurity-20.pdf>

National pest management programmes led by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

Species		Management Goal
Salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Eradication
Water Hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Eradication
Johnson grass	<i>Sorghum halapense</i>	Eradication
Cape Tulip	<i>Moraea flacida</i> (syn. <i>Homeria collina</i>)	Eradication
Pyp grass	<i>Ehrharta villosa</i>	Eradication
Phragmites	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Eradication
Hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	Eradication
Hornwort	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	Eradication and exclusion from S.I.
White Bryony	<i>Bryonia cretica</i> subsp. <i>dioica</i>	Eradication
Rainbow lorikeet	<i>Tricoglossus haematodus</i>	Control to zero density
Manchurian wild rice	<i>Zizania latifolia</i>	Eradication of outlier populations and containment of large populations.